Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1825. [NO. 44.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at $2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of	$500	(Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin) - - - - is	$500
1	do	$300	(Family Coach) - is	300
1	do	$250	(Gig) - - is	250
1	do	$180	(do.) - - is	180
1	do	$130	(do.) - - is	130
2	do	$100	(Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin) is	200
2	do	$80	(Gig and Sociable) is	160
2	do	$20	(Bedsteads) - is	40
3	do	$14	(a set of Tables) is	42
2	do	$12	(Windsor Chairs) is	24
3	do	$10	(two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) - is	30
1	do	$8	(Bellows top Cradle) is	8
10	do	$6	(6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) - is	60
10	do	$5	(Hats) - - is	50
1	do	$4	(Candlestand) - - is	4
1	do	$3	(do) - - is	3
20	do	$3	(do) - - is	60
300	do	$2	(25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) - - is	600
31	do	$1	(Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) - - - is	431
793				$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

AARON WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental
PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt.
Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1825.

JANE PERRY *vs.* Gray Perry.—Petition for Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that advertisement be made three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Teste,

J. M. HUTCHISON, *Clk. S. C.*

3m51—price adv. $4.

Valuable Land.

ON Tuesday, the 23d day of August next, at the Court-House in Charlotte, will be sold a valuable tract of LAND, now in the possession of Samuel Porter, lying on the waters of Long Creek, about nine miles from Charlotte, containing about three hundred acres. This tract is nearly all woodland, there being not more than fifty acres cleared. It is well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. and is remarkably well timbered. One half of the purchase money to be paid in three months, and the residue in fifteen months from the time of the sale; the purchaser giving bond and security.

Due attention will be given, by
JOHN BLACK, & } *Executors of*
WM. L. DAVIDSON, } *David Smith.*
June 21, 1825.—9t47

JOHN O'NEIL,

Tailor and Ladies' Habit Maker,

HAVING been solicited by some of the most respectable citizens of the village to commence the above business in this place, has at length consented to their kind proposals. He is now fixed, and ready to do all kinds of work in his line, and warrants to give entire satisfaction, as his experience in most of the principal houses in Europe and America, gives him entire confidence in his own abilities. He tenders his respects to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, and hopes for a moderate share of their patronage.

☞ He can be found, at all hours of the day, by applying at Dr. Henderson's Tavern.

*** Garments cut out at the customary rates.
July 9, 1825.—4t44

Apothecary Establishment.

Medicines, Paints, Oil, &c.

DR. THOS. I. JOHNSON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and New-York a general assortment of articles in his line, warranted fresh and genuine, which he proposes to sell to Physicians and others, wholesale and retail, on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in Charleston, viz:—

Alum, Alcohol, Arrow Root, Arsenic, Acid Nivric, Acid Muriatic, Antimonial Wine, Anderson's Pills, Ether Vitriol, Bark Red, Do. Yellow, Do. Pale, Do. Calisaya, Borax, Brimstone Rol. British Oil, Bateman's Drops, Balsam Copaiva, Balsam Tolu, Blue Vitriol, Cardamon Seed, Carbonas Ferri. Canella Alba. Calomel, Cantharides, Castor Oil, Castor Russia, Cinnamon, Cochineal, Columbo Rad. Do. Pulv. Cream Tartar, Cubebs, Cheltenham Salts, Calcined Magnesia, Camomile Flowers, Castile Soap, Carbon. Ammonia, Corrosive Sublimate, Cannella Alba. Davies' Powder, Digitalis Purpurea, Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, Elix. Vitriol, Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Bergamot, Ess. Lemons, Flos. Benzoin, Flos. Sulphur, Fowler's Solution, Gentian Rad. Gum Ammoniac, Gum Arabic, Gum Assafœtida, Gum Myrrh, Gum Aloes, Gum Gambogia, Gum Camphor, Gum Opium, Gum Guaiacum, Gum Kino, Henry's Magnesia, Ipecac. Pulv. Jalap Pulv. James' Powder, Itch Ointment, Laudanum, Lunar Caustic, Lee's Pills, Magnesia Lump, Mercurial Ointment, Nutmegs, Opodeldoc, Ol. of Anis. Ol. Minthae Pip. Manna Flake, Pearl Barley, Phosphas Sodæ, Paregoric, Quick Silver, Quassia Rasped, Rhubarb Root, Do. Powder, Red Precipitate, Seidletz Powders, Soda Powders, Senna, Nitras Potassæ, Sulphas Potassæ, Powdered Savin, Seneca Snake Root, Serpentaria Virginiana, Secale Cornutum, Rad. Valeriani, Rad. Scillæ, Sarsaparilla, *Sulphate Quinine*, Sago, Red Sealing Wax, Sugar Lead, Stoughton's Bitters, Spt. Lavender, compd. Spt. Nitri, Dulci. Tartar Emetic, Salts Tartar, Creta Preparata, Pearl Ash, Mace, Rose Water, Uva Ursi, Lac Sulphuris, English Mustard, Turner's Cerate, Basilicon, Oil Cloves, Oil Cinnamon, Spt. Mindereri, Spt. Hartshorn, Scammany Aleppo, Wafers, in boxes.

PAINTS, &c.

Ground White Lead, Dry Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Verdigris, Venetian Red, Crome Yellow, Chinese Vermillion, English Umber, Rose Pink, Terra Deseana, Red Lead, Prussian Blue, Stone Ochre, Lamp Black, Gum Copal, Gum Shellac, Spt. Turpentine, Spanish Whiting, Maccauba Snuff, Rappee do. Silver Leaf, Gold do. Bronze, Silver & Gold, Oil, Shop Furniture, of every description.

☞ The Doctor yet continues the practice of Medicine, as heretofore.
Charlotte, July 16, 1825,—42tf.

Coach Trimming & Harness Making.

THE subscriber has opened a shop for the above business in the house one door below Isaac Spencer & Co's. Carriage Making Shop, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash or a short credit, all articles in his line of business, viz: Road and Jersey Wagon Harness, Gig Harness, plain and plated; wagon and gig Collars, &c. &c.—Repairs done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

ELIAS WATLINGTON.
Charlotte, June 28, 1825.—38tf

WINDSOR
AND
FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at Office of the Journal.

NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

SECOND CLASS,

To be drawn positively in November next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
2		1,990	3,980
18		1,000	18,000
18		500	9,300
18		100	1,800
186		50	9,300
186		25	4,650
1488		10	14,880
13950		5	69,750
15,870	Prizes,		$171,360
26,970	Blanks,		
42,840	Tickets		$171,360

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 36 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and five of them be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $20,000, and those five other tickets which shall have on them the same Nos. in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:

The 1st,	3d and 2d to	$10,000
2d,	1st and 3d to	5,000
2d,	3d and 1st to	5,000
3d,	1st and 2d to	1,990
3d,	2d and 1st to	1,990

The 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 2d, 4th and 5th, or the 3d, 4th and 5th in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three, the 1st, 2d and 4th, the 1st, 2d and 5th, or the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $100.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 2d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of $50.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two, the 3d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of $25.

All others, being 1488, having two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of $10.

And all those 13,950 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, - - - - - -	$5 00
Half do. - - - - - -	2 50
Quarter do. - - - - - -	1 25

Packages of 12 tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $21 25 nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate, viz:

Packages of whole, - - -	$60
Of halves, - - - - - - -	30
Of Quarters, - - - - - - -	15

☞ Orders for TICKETS received at this office.

THE
North American Review.

THIS work has now arrived at the TWENTIETH VOLUME, and receives a wide and increasing patronage throughout the United States. In its leading objects and character it has a double purpose; *first*, that of containing criticisms on works of taste, literature, and what may be called the most elegant branches of learning; and, *secondly*, that of being a depository of discussions on topics of general politics, legislation, science, our internal relations, social institutions, and, in short, whatever comes down to the immediate interests of the community. It is a special design, as far as possible, to give the work a strictly national and American character.

Several of the constant contributors are men of letters, who have travelled and studied in foreign parts, and become familiar with the languages, and literature of the old countries; others are devoted to literary and scientific pursuits as a profession; while others are conspicuous among the legislators of the country, at the bar, or in the highest courts of justice. Owing to the steady support of a large number of gentlemen thus qualified, who reside in different parts of the Union, the work has met with a degree of favor and success, both in the United States and abroad, which no similar publication in this country has enjoyed; nor has its prosperity at any former period been so rapidly increasing as at present.

The *North American Review* is published in Boston, quarterly, making two volumes a year, of about 450 pages each.

The subscription price is *five dollars* a year, to be paid by new subscribers in advance, and afterwards in April, when the second number for the year shall be received.

A subscriber may begin with any volume or number; and, as new editions of the back numbers are constantly reprinting, full sets of the work can at any time be supplied.

The numbers, as they appear, will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, if desired, subscribers paying postage, and taking the risk of conveyance.

Boston, June 1, 1825. 4t44

☞ Subscriptions for the above valuable and truly National Work, will be received at this office.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

From the Harvest of Love, matured in the Rays of the Sun of Righteousness, a gleaning, forwarded

BY HUMPHREY HUNTER.

Wrapt in the silence of the night,
Lay all the western world,
When shining, glorious, heavenly light,
A wondrous scene unfurl'd.

Mortals, awake! with angels join,
To chaunt the solemn lay;
Let gratitude with love combine,
To hail the auspicious day.

In Heaven the rapturous song began,
O sweet! seraphic fire!—
Through all the shining regions ran,
And strung, and tun'd the lyre.

Swift through the vast expanse it flew,
And loud the echo roll'd;
The theme, the song, the joy, was new,
'Twas more than Heaven could hold.

Down through the portals of the sky,
The impetuous torrent ran,
And angels flew, with eager joy,
To bear the news to man.

Hark! the cherubic armies shout!
And glory leads the song;
Good will and peace are heard throughout
The harmonious, heavenly throng.

Hail, Prince of Life! forever hail!
Redeemer, Brother, Friend!
Tho' earth, tho' time, tho' life should fail;
Thy praise shall never end.

DOCUMENTS.

CREEK INDIANS.

The last Milledgeville Journal furnishes us with the following additional documents. The letter of Gen. Gaines tends to strengthen the opinion which we have for some time entertained, that the treaty ceding the lands of the Creeks, was unfairly made; and that the Indians, not Georgia, have just cause of complaint. It will appear too, we think, that Gov. Troup, in his recent exertions to have the land surveyed, contrary to the provisions of the treaty, acted without the consent of the Indians, although he, as well as M'Intosh, declared that such consent had been given.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
EASTERN DEPARTMENT,
Monticello, Geo. July 17, 1825.

GENTLEMEN: Capt. Triplett will hand you a copy of Maj. Gen. Gaines' letter to Governor Troup, of the 10th inst. which the General requests you to insert in your papers.

The object of giving publicity to this letter, at this time, is to counteract certain *false and infamous reports* concerning the adjustment of Indian difficulties, calculated to deceive the public and aggravate the misfortunes of these helpless and deluded beings, who evince a disposition to re-unite their destiny, and to comply with the wishes of the general government.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.
E. G. W. BUTLER.
To the Editors of the Milledgeville papers.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
EASTERN DEPARTMENT,
Flint River, July 10*th*, 1825.

SIR: The excessive heat of weather, added to the many inconveniences and interruptions which I have daily encountered in the course of my visit to the Creek Nation, has deprived me of the pleasure of writing to your Excellency as often or as fully as I have been desirous of doing.

I have now the honor, without entering into details that could afford but little interest, to communicate to you the result of my conferences with the Indians. After meeting in this state the Chiefs of the McIntosh party, and at Broken Arrow those of the opposite party, and hearing their respective statements, with the evidence for and against each party, I have urged them to an adjustment of differences; to which they have mutually assented.

The McIntosh party demanded retaliation for their fallen Chiefs with the immediate restoration of property taken or destroyed. Their demands were founded on the 8th article of the Treaty of February last, which promises on our part protection to "the emigrating party" against the whites and all others; which party they (the followers of Gen. McIntosh) assume themselves exclusively to be.

Whether this provision of the treaty was or was not intended to protect the Creek Indians against themselves, or to protect a comparatively small part of them against the main body of the nation, were questions which I was happily not called upon to decide; as in the event of hostilities having subsided, my instructions simply required me to make peace upon just principles and to require the complainants, as well as the opposing party, to abstain from acts of retaliation or violence. The reputed hostile party consists of all the principal chiefs, and of nearly *forty-nine fiftieths* of the whole of the Chiefs, head men and warriors of the nation; among whom I recognise many who, to my certain knowledge, have been for twenty years past (and I think they have been at all times) as friendly to the U. States as any of our Indian neighbors could have been known to be.

I met them at Broken Arrow, the usual place of holding the Great Council of the nation. I could not, therefore, but view this supposed hostile party as in fact and in truth the *Creek Nation*; and altogether free of the spirit of hostility ascribed to them. I have received from them, in Council assembled, the most deliberate assurance of their determination to be peaceable and friendly towards their absent people, as well as towards the United States.

They regretted the necessity which they contended existed for the strong measures they adopted against General McIntosh and others, who they affirm forfeited and lost their lives by having violated a well known law of the nation. They have engaged to restore all property taken and to pay for all that has been destroyed contrary to law; and they have promised to allow a reasonable time for those who have borrowed and run off with money out of their national Treasury, to reimburse the same. The Council strongly and unanimously objected to the late treaty as the offspring of fraud, entered into contrary to the known law and determined will of the nation, and by persons not authorised to treat. They refused to receive any part of the consideration money due under the treaty, or to give any other evidence of their acquiescence in it. In conclusion, they expressed the hope that their white friends would pity their deplorable condition, and would do them the justice to reconsider and "undo that which has been wrongfully done."

I have, pursuant to my instructions from the Department of War, endeavored to convince the Council, but without success, of the fallacy of their objections to the Treaty, and to dissipate their delusive hopes that it can ever be annulled. I have assured them that in all our Treaties with the powers of Europe, as well as with near fifty Indian nations, there has not been one instance to my knowledge of a treaty having been revoked, or annulled, after being duly ratified, except by the free consent of all the parties to it, or by war.

I yesterday met in Council, near Joseph Marshall's ferry, the Chiefs of the McIntosh party, and communicated to them the proposition of the Council at Broken Arrow, to which they have acceded. They promised to return to their homes, as soon as they are advised of the arrival of the United States troops, ordered from Louisiana and Pensacola, to the Creek Agency at Chattahoochie. The Chiefs of both parties have distinctly and solemnly assured me that they will remain at peace with each other, and that they will in no case raise an arm against the citizens of the United States.—Under these circumstances, it is my duty to notify your Excellency that there will be no occasion for calling into service any part of the militia or volunteers of the state over which you preside.

The certificate of which I enclose herewith a copy, marked A. added to the declaration of the Chiefs in Council, of whom Joseph Marshall was the principal and interpreter, prove that your Excellency has been greatly deceived in supposing that the McIntosh party ever consented to the survey of the ceded territory being commenced before the time set forth in the treaty for their removal. This fact giving altogether a new aspect to the subject of the proposed survey of the land, added to a strong conviction on my mind that the attempt to make the surveys would be a positive violation of the treaty; and will, under existing causes of excitement, be certain to produce acts of violence upon the persons or property of unoffending Indians, whom we are bound to protect; it becomes my duty to remonstrate against the surveys being commenced until the Indians shall have removed agreeably to Treaty. I cannot doubt that the fact disclosed by the accompanying certificate, with the concurrent testimony of the Chiefs in Council, will induce your Excellency without hesitation to abandon the project of surveying the land before the month of September, 1826.

This will be particularly gratifying to me, as it will relieve me of the painful duty of acting, *not in concert with* the venerated authorities of an enlightened and

patriotic member of the United States, to whom I stand pledged by every principle of honor and under the solemnity of an oath, to serve them honestly and faithfully. (Signed)

EDMUND P. GAINES,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

To his Excellency G. M. Troup,
Governor of Georgia.

A True copy.
E. G. W. Butler, *Aid-de-Camp.*

—

We certify that we accompanied the express from Governor Troup to General McIntosh, conveying the request that he would allow the survey of the land acquired by Treaty at the Indian Springs, to be immediately commenced. General McIntosh replied that he could not grant the request, but would call the chiefs together, and lay it before them; which was never done.

(Signed) WILLIAM EDWARDS,
JOSEPH MARSHALL.

At Portess', Upson county, July 9, 1825.

I certify that this is a correct copy of the original certificate, signed in my presence, and now in my possession.

E. G. W. BUTLER,
Aid-de-Camp.

INTEMPERANCE.

We have seldom seen a more powerful appeal to the understanding and feelings than is contained in the following extract from an address delivered by John Holmes, Esq. before the members of Saco Lodge.—*Boston Galaxy.*

"Temperance is a masonic virtue. And let it be held in everlasting remembrance, that *intemperance* is a most fatal and destructiue vice. The temptations and delusions of this adversary of our peace, the treacherous arts by which it flatters us from the paths of rectitude, and the syren song by which it lures us into its foul embrace, surpass the powers of description. The cursed, fascinating, fatal charm by which it binds the faculties, captivates the heart, and perverts and paralyzes the understanding, is matter of the profoundest astonishment. Before the danger is discovered, escape is hopeless, and the willing victim irretrievably lost. Floating gently down a smooth and delightful current, towards the brink of tremendous cataracts, he sees no necessity of resisting its force, perceives not its increase, nor reflects that he is approaching the danger. Every moment the power and inclination to resist diminish, while the danger is increased. He approaches, perceives the dashing, hears the roaring and feels the trembling. The current is accelerated, it becomes irresistible, he is hurried to the brink, the abyss yawns, he is swallowed in the vortex and lost forever. Is the charm irresistible? Does the malady admit no cure? Is the calamity inevitable? Can nothing be done by *masons* to prevent it? Yes. Let them administer correction with the hand of friendship. Let the admonition be honest, faithful and seasonable. To provide against possible danger, let them often try the experiment upon themselves, to discover the first symptoms of the contagion.

They will pardon my zeal for it is in the cause of humanity. I am pleading for the disconsolate mother, the hapless orphan, and the broken-hearted and distracted wife. I come with the tears of disappointed love and the anguish of the wounded heart. I plead in the name and behalf of suffering virtue, neglected and abandoned for revel and riot. I imagine I hear a voice from the dark and dismal mansions of the dead, saying, "O ye sons of dissipation and excess! ye prodigals, who riot and wanton with the gifts of a bounteous Providence! come and behold the companions of your revels, the victims of your folly. See the father's pride and the mother's joy, snatched from their embrace and hurried headlong to an untimely tomb. See the flower of youth and beauty shedding its fragrance and displaying its glory; but ere the morning dew has escaped on the breeze, it sickens, withers and dies. Here the object of virtuous affection; there the promise of connubial bliss; this is the hope of his country, and that the encouragement and consolation of religion—all poisoned by intemperance, all doomed to a premature and disgraceful death. Look at these and be admonished."

A Mother.—There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has snffered, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency—who that has pined in a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land—but has thought of the mother, "that lookod on his childhood," that soothed his pillow and administered to his helplessness?—Oh, there is an endearing tenderness in the love of a mother to her son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nio daunted by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience, she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and, if adversity overtake him, he will be dearer to her by misfortune, and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him: and if all the world cast him off, she will be the world to him. *Irving.*

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, JULY 11.—By the packet ship Bayard, Capt. Robinson, which arrived here on Saturday evening from Havre, we received our files of the Paris Constitutionel to the 30th May. We are also indebted to Capt. R. for Galignani's Messenger of the 31st of that month. The Paris papers are principally filled with accounts of the ceremonies which took place at the coronation of Charles X. King of France, from which we have given some extracts below, for the amusement of our readers. What a contrast they form when compared with the manner in which the homage of a free people is tendered to the gallant Lafayette.

The Greeks.—We are gratified to to find numerous confirmations, in the Paris and other papers, of the accounts that Ibrahim Pacha had been reduced to the greatest extremity, in consequence of the singnal triumphs obtained over his army by the Greeks, of whic i there never appeared the smallest reason to doubt. The intelligence of the defeat of the Seraskier, near Arta, his raising the sieg of Missolonghi, and his ultimate retreat to Janina, is also confirmed.

Spain.—This unfortunate country continues to groan under the misrule of its present government. Dissatisfaction was not confind to Seville. Every where the regular troops were deserting, for wants of the means of subsistence; and the Guerillas, who formed part of the constitutional army, were traversing the provinces in all directions. Gibraltar papers receved at Boston to the 28th May, furnish additional accounts of captures by Colombian privateers, of different vessels with merchandize and specie, belonging to the subjects of Ferdinand. These cruisers board all vessels in which they suspect Spanish property to be on board, and carry it off as lawful prize. The protection they receive in Gibraltar greatly facilitates their depredations, and must completely ruin Spanish commerce. Ferdinand will probably peceive the necessity of recognising the indepenence of South America, when the patriots have driven his flag from the ocean.

Paris, May 31.

The Coronation.—Before five o'clock this morning, the doors of the Cathedral were thronged by an expectant multitude. At six they were opened, and by half past six all the galleries of the naves, the choir, the sanctuary and the lower sides, were filled.

The galleries set apart for the Dauphiness, the Duchess of Berry, the Duchess of Orleans, Mademoiselle of Orleans, and the ladies of the court, were on the right of the king's desk.

The Dauphiness wore a dress of gold ground, embroidered with silver, and a diadem of diamonds. The Duchess of Berry had a dress of pink and silver lama: her hair was full-dressed, and ornamented with a wreath of roses mixed with diamonds.

—

On the 20th May the ceremonies commenced, at an early hour in the morning. They were announced by the Archbishop to be similar to those observed 50 years ago, at the coronation of Louis 19th.

The concourse of persons was very great. At six o'clock the Dignitaries of the church and the Ambassadors made their entrance. Of them were the *Duke of Northumberland*, Prince Esterhazy of Austria, Count Pozzo-di-Borge, the Tunisian Minister, *Sidi Mahmud*, in a superb Turkish dress, and the celebrated banker, Van Rothchild. They were followed by the Dauphin (the Duke d'Angouleme, who did not take any part in the ceremonies till after the King was crowned,) and the Duchess of Berry.

About 10 o'clock the King approached the city, attened by the French Cardinals *de clement Tornerre* and *de Bausset*. Prince *Talleyrand* knocked at the City Gate, and the Mayor having demanded who approached, the premier Cardinal answered aloud, "*Charles* X, whom God has given us as King." The gate was then thrown open; and the King entered, followed by the Princes of the blood &c. &c. all attired in rich mantles, &c. A Grand Procession was then formed to the Cathedral Church. The King walked on foot, between the two French Cardinals. The Duke of Conegliano (Marshal *Moncey*) sustained the office of Constable of France. The Coronation oath was administered by the archbishop of Rheims, who is, ex-officio, the first Duke and Peer of France. The Prelate was seated, and the King, kneeling before him, repeated, in a clear and distinct voice, the following oath:

"I promise, in the presence of God, and my people, to support and honor our holy Religion, as is the duty of every christian King, and the oldest son of the Church; to do justice and right to my subjects, and to govern according to the laws of the kingdom, and the Constitutional Charter—which I swear faithfully to observe. *So help me God, and His Holy Word.*"

The King then rose, and afterwards took the oaths as Grand Master of the orders of the *Holy Ghost*, (by which he swears to live and die in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church,) of *St. Louis* and the *Legions of Honour*.

He was then invested with the massy crown, (which he afterwards laid aside for a lighter one,) the sword of *Charlemagne*, the hand of justice, the Sceptre, and other symbols of authority.

The ceremony of Consecration then took place, conformably to the Mosaic custom, [Levi. xiii. 10, 11, &c.] and the holy oil was applied to his head, forehead, breast, shoulders, and armpits, by the Archbishop, the Cardinals assisting in opening apertures in the royal robes to admit the unction.

This ceremony completed, the whole assembled company shouted "*Long live the King*" and the doors of the Cathedral being thrown open, the whole was filled by the people, and the walls resounded with their *vivas*.

Numerous other ceremonies took place, one of the most impressive of which was the embrace which the King gave to the Dauphin as his son and heir. The Prince *de Croy*, Grand Almoner to the King, then conducted his Majesty and the Dauphin to the alter, where they partook of the sacrament. The King then placed the *Hand of Justice*, the *Sceptre*, and massy *Crown*, in the care of Marshals *Soult*, *Mortier*, *Jourdan*.—The ceremonies ended at noon, and the King supported the fatigue of the day, and the weight of the royal robes and massy decorations, without the smallest appearance of inconvenience. He afterwards partook with his kindred and household of a dinner of 150 covers, given by the city of Rheims.

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FROM ENGLAND.

The London packet ship *York*, which arrived here last evening, has brought London papers of the 6th June, Paris papers of the 8th have also been received by an arrival at Portsmouth. In the York, came Richard Rush Esq. late Minister at the Court of St. James, and family. Letters from Liverpool of the 4th state, that cotton was steady in price—Uplands from 15 3-4 to 19d per lb.

The King of France returned to his capital on the 8th June. His arrival was announced by 100 pieces of cannon.

A tremendous fire broke out at Bordeaux on the 2d May, by which poperty to the value of four millions of francs was consumed, including 2500 pipes of brandy. About two millions was insured at the different offices.

Three new Islands are stated to have been discovered by Kotzbue, in his voyage, during the last year, in the South Seas.

Spain.—It was believed by the Ministers of Ferdinand, that the troops collecting at Guayaquil are principally composed of Englishmen and citizens of the United States, who, it was apprehended, meditated an attack on Cuba. A convoy, which had been long expected with money, had arrived at Cadiz from Havana; but much disappointment was felt on account of there being only 40,000 piastres on board. The work of extermination was going on brikly. In the prisons of Barcelona and Villafranca, there were actually, on the 26th of May, 144 persons for trial by the Executive Military Commission, all of whom, there was no doubt, would be put to death. Among other financial difficulties of the Government, information had been received at Madrid that the negociation for a new loan in Holland had been definitively broken off. It thus appers, notwithstanding the countenance of the holy alliance, that the credit of Ferdinand is so low at London, Paris, and Amsterdam, that the monied men will not loan him a single dollar, even although he has offered to pledge his royal word for the payment. It is mentioned, however, as a proof of the activity of his marine department, that it had ordered two frigates to put to sea to destroy the Colombian privateers which infested the coast of Spain, and captured her merchant vessels even in sight of the batteries.

The Greeks.—Accounts from Corfu, of the 9th of May, received at Trieste, announce that the Greek Admiral Miaulis had completely defeated a division of the Egyptian squadron, and captured eight or ten vessels laden with provisions and ammunition destined for Ibrahim Pacha at Modon, whose troops were in a state of the greatest destitution. They had been reduced to 3000 men, and so exasperated was he at the European officers, to whom he attributed his various defeats, that he beheaded all of them who had not been taken by the Greeks, an example which, it was expected, would serve as a warning in future, to all foreigners who espoused a cause so unholy. —The Greeks had just received 25,000 hard piasters from Napoli, with which they were purchasing ammunition and provisions and embarking it with the greatest haste for Navarino. The courteous treatment of the patriots by the English authorities, in the islands, is spoken of in terms of high commendation.

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FROM GREECE.

The latest news from Greece is most heart cheering to the christian and the friend of liberty. Private correspondence from the Ionian Islands, dated at Zane, May 2, give the particulars of the enterprise of the Egyptians in the south of the Morea, to the 19th of April—of the entire correctness of which the editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser says other confirmatory intelligence places beyond doubt. The letter of May 2, says,

"Ibrahim Pacha, having arrived before Navarin, profited by the darkness of night to make his preparations for an assault, on the success of which he depended so much, that in an intercepted letter addressed to his father, he announced to him without hesitation, that the conquest of the Peloponesus was at hand—on which account rejoicings were made at Smyrna and Constantinople. The Greeks, informed of the designs of their enemy, suffered him to advance, make his preparations, place his scaling ladders, and did not begin to fire upon the barbarians until they reached the parapet. In a moment the terror became general. The firing so completely crushed the assailants that very few of them returned to their pacha to acquaint him with their defeat. The Turks were not able to take away their wounded.

The pacha Ibrahim, furious at this defeat, ordered a second assault for the next morning, which was Easter, and which the Greeks were preparing to celebrate. Four Hydriot vessels, completely equipped in a warlike manner, landed a great part of their marines and soldiers, and the Turks having made a furious attack, were received by a well kept up fire, and very few escaped the carnage. Those who were made prisoners were carried to Navarre.

Ibrahim Pacha, seeing the Greek troops reinforced, raised the siege, but it was already too late to think of retiring. The defiles were occupied by the Hellenians; all the passages were in their hands. Thus the Turkish army found themselves without Modon and Coron, encircled by 17 or 18,000 Greeks.

The campaign is the last for the Turks. Greece will be free and independent; its future glory is immense.

It is further stated that the Greek fleet had attacked the Egyptian, in the waters of Candia, had burnt three frigates, had taken several transport vessels, and had dispersed the rest. Another account says that Miaulis, after a battle of eleven hours, near Suda, took eight Turkish vessels, and sunk and burnt thirteen others. Two or three accounts confirm the defeat of Reschid Pacha.

DOMESTIC.

HOT WEATHER AT BOSTON.

The Boston Gazette of Thursday the 14th instant, says the weather since 7 o'clock Sunday morning has been uncommonly hot and oppressive—in fact we have never experienced any thing like it. The Daily Advertiser contains the following observations of the temperature of the three previous days, made from a thermometer in a shady position, and protected as far as possible from radiant heat. Observations made in other positions, vary a few degrees from those here mentioned.

SUNDAY—Sunrise,			68
"	10 o'clock,	A. M.	92
"	1 "	P. M.	94
"	3 "	P. M.	95!
"	7 "	P. M.	92
"	Sundown,		90
"	10 o'clock,	P. M.	83
"	Lowest in the night,		77
MONDAY—Sunrise,			77
"	11 o'clock,	A. M.	98!
"	1 "	P. M.	99!!
"	3 "	P. M.	100!!!
"	8 "	P. M.	88
"	10 "	P. M.	85
"	Lowest in the night,		78
TUESDAY—Sunrise,			80
"	11 o'clock,	A. M.	96!
"	2 "	P. M.	100!!!
"	2½ "	P. M.	98!
"	3 "	P. M.	98!
"	4 "	P. M.	95!

Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, thermometers in different parts of the city ranged from 82 to 86; but towards noon it was a few degrees cooler.

This excessively warm weather, as may be readily imagined, has often been the cause of much inconvenience and uneasiness to our citizens, and its effects upon the laboring classes have been particularly destructive. The deaths from exposure to the heat and the imprudent drinking of cold water, we think we may estimate at TWENTY-FIVE OR THIRTY—and a majority of these are unfortunate sons of Erin.

One of our physicians informed us, yesterday morning, that he was called on the previous day to visit *thirteen* persons who had been suddenly attacked, from an imprudent use of cold water—three of these cases proved fatal, and some of the others were doubtful; the city contains between sixty and seventy physicians. We have also conversed with a friend residing in the vicinity of Broad-street, who saw three Irishmen draw their last breath between the hours of one and two o'clock on Tuesday.

Most of the workmen employed in building stores and houses, or in other exposed situations, have been compelled to quit their work and seek safety in the shade. The Patriot states that some slaters, on the roof of a building, became paralized by the influence of the sun, and were so weak as to require assistance to get down. Several privates of a company ordered to attend a funeral, on Monday morning, became so faint as to be obliged to leave the ranks—one of them died on Tuesday.

At the request of the Mayor, the master builders have agreed to abstain from labor, during the continuance of the warm weather, from 12 o'clock, M. to 5, P. M. This arrangement, if the weather should continue as it has been since Sunday morning, may be the means, under heaven, of preserving the lives of a number of human beings.

The heat in Albany has also been very excessive. Five persons died there from Monday morning to Wednesday evening, in consequence of drinking cold water.

Multitudes of fish perished from heat in a pond near Providence.

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From a Correspondent of the N. Y. Com. Adv.

A part of the ceremony at the reception of Gen. Lafayette, in the village of White-Hall, I think one of the most interesting that has been exhibited since he came to visit us.

He landed from the steam-boat, and passed up with all the signal honors, military and civic, &c. amid music, cheers, salutes and addresses, under a canopy of two hundred national and other flags, belonging to the ships of the navy at this station, festooned across the streets, from his landing to the entrance of the bridge, which is about two hundred feet in length; and here the scene to which I allude took place.

After passing the open columns of the military, and as he turned the bridge—it was like magic—about seventy children, (little Misses, from five to nine years of age,) appeared, arranged on each side, dressed in snow-white habiliments, with garlands of flowers decking their heads, and small osier baskets under their arms, filled with roses, headed by a young lady of about 18 years of age, (their tutoress) herself an emblem of modest beauty—a Miss Wilson. They began strewing their roses before the General in such quantities, (making their courtesies as he advanced,) that he literally crossed the bridge on a carpet of full blown roses.

The scene so overcome the old veteran, that the tear started under the smile of pleasure that it gave his feelings, that an infant generation should, half a century after his achievements, come to welcome him with their grateful little hearts, and strew his path with roses and with blessings.

The bridge was decorated with arches of evergreen and laurel, with this motto in the centre, crowned round with flowers:—"WELCOME LAFAYETTE;" which gave a fascination to the scene.

The pretty Milliners of the village vied with each other in bestowing their tribute of respect, by spreading their ribbons of gay and various colors, from their shops across the streets through which he had to pass.

It seems as if the sovereign of all birds too, must pay homage to the illustrious visiter. The steam boat which conveyed him to White-Hall, from Burlington, has a carved eagle, finely executed, perched upon the top part of the engine frame, with wings extended and head depressed, in the attitude of hovering on the frame. It was generally stationary; but on this occasion it was fixed on an iron rod, elevated, and attached to the piston of the engine, which put it in motion, and gave it the appearance, at a distance, of a live bird, at least to some of the brood: for on the morning that the boat was ascending the lake, a large bald-headed eagle came down, and hovered around the engine and the boat for twenty minutes.

WHITEHAALL BARGEMEN.

The Whitehall Bargemen, desirous of presenting to Gen. Lafayette the elegant race boat, *American Star*, assembled on Saturday at their slip. The boats were manned and dressed with flags; a tent was erected and the boat presented with a suitable address, to which the General replied. He was then rowed to Jersey city in the prize boat, several others following. The scene was peculiarly interesting. The prize boat will probably be sent toFrance in the Cadmus.

Noah's Advocate.

The address that was delivered by the Coxswain of the American Star, in presenting the boat to Gen. La Fayette in behalf of the crew:

General Lafayette:—Permit the Whitehall Oarsmen to present to you the race baot *American Star*, which has been successfully distinguished for its fleetness.—We wish you to convey it to your residence in France, where it may occasionally remind you of the grateful friends you have left behind, the ingenuity of the mechanics of a country which you assisted to liberate: and also our grate naval motto, "*Free trade and Sailors' Rights.*"

General Lafayette's answer.

With the proud feelings of an American Patriot, I had enjoyed your Boat Race success with the grateful feelings of a friend; I now receive your kind present; no keep-sake could be more welcome; the more gratifying, indeed, when offered from the hands of the five victors. It shall be most carefully and fondly preserved. I beg you, gentlemen, will accept, and transmit to you companions, the congratulations, the thanks and the good wishes of a veteran, heartly devoted to the great naval motto—"*Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.*"

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1825.

SCIENTIFC.

Lightning-Rods.——In the American Journal of Science and Arts for June, we find a valuable essay on the use and construction of lightning-rods, which was read by Dr. Van Rensselaer before the Lyceum of Natural History, in New-York. A brief abstract of it will be interesting at this season of the year, when a little precaution would prevent the distruction of many lives and much property, particularly in our cities.

It has been fully proved by experiments, that the higher the rod is elevated in the air, other things being equal, the greater will be its efficacy. It is found to protect a circular space, whose radius is about twice that of the height of the conductor. Hence we learn the reason why, in so many cases, it affords no protection to the building to which it is attached. It is placed at one end of a house or other building, thirty or forty feet in length, and extends perhaps six or eight, feet above it; whereas its position should be nearly central, and its elevation three times as great. The most advantageous form for the extremity, is a very sharp cone placed perpendicularly. In Europe, particularly on the continent, it is constructed in this manner; while in this country it usually termintes in three diverging points. A portion of the top should be a conical stem of brass or copper, gilded at its extremity, or terminated by a small needle of platina or standard silver, two inches long. The size of the *stem*, namely, the part projecting above the roof, must depend on its length; two and half inches square at the lower end being sufficient for an elevation of thirty feet.

The *conducter*, extending from the stem to the ground, should be an iron rod, three fourths of an inch square. If it is too small, there is danger that the heat of the lightning, the intensity of which depends on its velocity, will dissipate it, or greatly raise its temperature. It should be supported parallel to the roof, about six inches from it, by forked stanchions, and after turning over the cornice without touching it should be brought down the wall, to which it should be fastened by means of cramps. At the bottom of the wall it should be bent at right angles, and carried from the building, twelve or fifteen feet. But as iron in immediate contact with moist earth, is soon coverd with rust and in time destroyed, let this part of the conductor be surrounded with charcoal. The conductor should terminate in water, or in moist earth, by two or three branches. This gives the fluid, a *ready passage to the ground*, on which the effiacy of the lightning-rod chiefly depenps.

If a building contains any large masses of matal, as sheets of copper or lead on the roof, metal pipes and gutters, iron braces, &c. they must all be connected with the lightning rod by bars of something less than half an inch square; without which precaution the lightning might strike from the conductor to the metal, to the injury of the building, and danger of its inhabitants.

Scuppernong Wine.—The editor of a Pennsylvania provincial papper having had a taste of the Scuppernong wine from North-Carolina, extols it in the highest terms, declares it fit for the President's table, and thinks that nothing is wanted but a general knowledge that it is manufactured in our country, to insure it a good market. There you are wrong, Mr. Editor. Rather let it be prepared with great care, (for every thing depends on that)—put up in bottles, sealed with a French motto, packed up in chesnut or beech wood boxes of the capacity of a dozen bottles, call it Frontinac (which it resembles in some degree) or any other outlandish name you may please to give it, and it will sell readily, provided the price is not less than a dollar a bottle—but by no means let it be known that it is home made,—for, "a prophet hath no honor in his own country."

Norfolk Herald.

SAVANNAH, JULY 9.—Several articles have recently been published, relative to a cruizer somewhere on the coast of North-Carolina, supposed to be a Pirate. Now this, if true, would be an alarming circumstance, considering the great trade carried on, and the number of passengers who are transported, especially at the present season, along our coast. The following extract from the log-book of Captain Varnum, of the ship Georgia, recently arrived here, is handed to us to show that the supposed pirate is a merchant vessel, and of course that alarm will be groundless.

Extract.—June 7th, lat. 34 42, long. 67, spoke the schooner Trimmer, Capt Everly, 9 days from New-York, bound to Carthagena—had experienced heavy gales of wind from the N. E. which had driven her out of her course—requested to be reported."

Captain Varnum describes the above mentioned vessel, as being about sixty tons burthen, sharp built. with a gaff topsail and topmast stay-sail, sweeps, topcloths aud nettings, and a numerous crew, having altogether a cruizer-like appearance, and which it is not doubted is the same vessel that has recently been seen in the vicinity of Cape-Hatteras, and mistaken for a pirate. The late gales satisfactorily account for her being so near the coast. *Georgian.*

THOMAS RUFFIN, Esq. of Hillsborough, has been appointed by the Governor and Council, one of the Judges of the Superior Court, in the place of George Badger, Esq. resigned. Mr. Ruffin, we learn, has accepted the appointment. He was heretofore, it will be recollected, one of the Judges of the Superior Court, but resigned.

We observe in the last *Carolinian*, proposals for publishing a paper in the town of Wilksborough, to be entitled, "*The Western Farmer.*" Terms, $3 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 50, at the end of the year. It will be edited by WILLIAM AUSTIN.

In the last *Western Carolinian*, we find the following:

"A rail-way is now commenced in the state of New-York—a survey for one is now going forward in Pennsylvania."

Catawba Journal.

Where, in the state of New-York, has a rail-way been *commenced.—Ed. West. Caro.*

Our correspondent "*Mentor*," out of whose communication the above scrap was picked, has doubtless anticipated a little—it is, however, a matter of no consequence—a mere *lapsus pennae*, of which, if we chose, we might furnish many much more striking examples, without a long or a very distant search. But the answer to the question more properly belongs to "Mentor;" and to him we leave it.

The accounts from all parts of the state, in relation to the *corn crops*, are very encouraging. In this quarter, with some few exceptions, the crops of corn are unusually promising. The season, thus far, has been propitious, and we have every encouragement to expect an abundant harvest. Cotton also looks well, and promises a liberal reward to the farmer. The wheat crops, in some parts of the country, suffered severely from the *rust*, and in some instances they were not cut, not being considered worth the labor; but on the whole, the cultivators of the soil have abundant cause for gratitude, and little cause for murmuring or discontent.

It will be seen from an article in this week's paper, that the heat has been exceedingly oppressive at the north, and in many instances it has been attended with fatal consequences. In a small pond in Rhode Island, in which the water was between two and three feet in depth, all the fish were suffocated by the excessive heat; and hundreds of perch, pickerel, &c. some of them weighing a pound and a half, were found floating on the surface, and large quantities were taken from the bottom, entirely lifeless. After this instance of the sun's power of annoying the finny tribe, who can say, that the poet, when he broke out into the following sublime strain, was dealing altogether in impossibilities?—

"The sun's perpendicular heat
Illumines the depth of the sea;
And fishes beginning *to sweat*,
Cry, blast it, how hot we shall be!"

FOR THE JOURNAL.

MR. BINGHAM: Viewing you as the editor of the Catawba Journal, a paper of extensive circulation, and the medium through which much very useful information is to be collected; I hope you will not consider it as presumption in me, or a trespass on your good nature, to request an insertion of the following, which I accidentally stumbled on in the course of my desultory reading.—It may perhaps do some good. If a single individual should be benefitted thereby, the highest expectation of your neighbor, (in the country,) will be gratified.

IF'S AND OPINIONS OF DR. MONBOE.

"If a man would be *a-dry*, let him drink—drink, drink,
If a man would be wise, he must think—think, think,
If a man would be rich, he must work—work, work,
(And if he would be fat, eat) pork—pork, pork:
But—if—
A man—with ease would study, he must eat—eat, eat,
But little at his dinner of his—meat, meat, meat;
A youth to be distinguished in his—art, art, art,
Must keep the girls away from his—heart, heart, heart,
Till he's gotten him a character for—life, life, life,
And a pocket full of cash, then—a wife, wife, wife."

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER HERALD.

Captain Doane, of the schr. William, arrived here on Friday evening last reports, that on the 20th ult. 40 miles South of cape Henry, he boarded the wreck of the schr. Herald, (of Plymouth, Mass.) bottom up, which had been scuttled in two places—saw sveral casks of Rice floating in the hold.

This vessel sailed from this port on the 29th of May last, for a port in Massachusetts. It is probable that she was capsized in the severe gale of the 3d of June; & as this is the only account of her since the day of her sailing, it is feared that all on board have perished. In addition to her crew she had about thirty passengers, mostly of that class of industrious persons who emigrate to the south in the winter season, and after earning a handsome sum, return in the summer months to share their hard earnings with their families. *Chas. Cour.*

A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 11th May, received at New-York, states that Monte Video was expected to be placed in a state of siege on the 3d of that month: on which evening the patriots were only 6 miles distant, the guns of the town of Candoras, 3 miles from Monte Video, had been spiked, and the garrison had arrived in the latter city, the gates of which were to be closed on that day. All the fine country of Banda Oriental, stretching north-east from Buenos Ayres, is up in arms, and determied to assert its independence of Brazil.

At Buenos Ayres a most splendid ball took place on the 15th February. The Consulado was illuminated with veriegated lamps, representing the names of Washington, Bolivar, and Sucre. The Ball-room, 45 feet square, was most magnificently planned and adorned, above seven hundred of the most respectable inhabitants being present. Liberty, with the emblems of the United States on the right, and Britannia on the left, supporting the genius of South America, formed the subject of one of the transparencies. The dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and the supper was served at 2 in the mornig. The number of ladies present was about 250.

Nat. Journal.

ASCENT OF AN ÆRONAUT AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 11.—Mr. Robertson made his promised ascent in a balloon from Castle Garden on Saturday, to the great gratification of the many thousands who witnessed the performance. By an error in filling the balloon, the ascent was delayed about half an hour too late, or it would probably have been one of the handsomest ever seen. The balloon began to rise just at dusk, and rose quite slow at first. As soon as it was above the garden walls, the Æronaut threw out some of his ballast, took a graceful leave of the company, and then arose more rapidly amidst the shouts of the multitude. The wind was from the westward, and took him in a direction over nearly the whole length of the city, so as to be visible to nearly every inhabitant—in the lower part he skimmed apparently about 50 feet above the tops of the chimneys, and continued to rise so long as he was seen, when the balloon apperaed like a small black spot high in the horizon.—It was visible about seventeen minutes, and did not appear then to have begun to descend. The darkness obscured further view.

The Æronaut, we are happy to state, alighted in safety in a corn field on the farm of Mr. Abraham Remsen, at Newtown, L. I. which is stated to be 10 or 11 miles from the place of his ascension. The car struck the ground gently, close by a fence, which Mr. R. laid hold of with his hands, and secured the balloon without having recourse to his grappling irons. He returned safe to the Garden about 11 at night, and received the congratulations of numerous citizens who were in waiting.

We understand that the time occupied in the voyage was less than half an hour.

The passage of the balloon over the city was exceedingly beautiful, grand, and interesting. The Æronaut was distinctly seen most of the way employing himself in throwing out slips of paper.

Merc. Adv.

SOME OF KID'S MONEY FOUND.

On Saturday morning, the workmen engaged in digging a vault for a new house, at the corner of Fayette-st, and chatham square, New-York, discovered at the depth of 10 or 12 feet from the surface, a closed arched vault of brick work, which on being opened was found to contain an iron chest, with a considerable sum of money in gold and silver. Reports state the amount to be from 30, to 50,000 dollars.—The building which had stood on this ground it is said, was about 50 years old. *Balt. Patriot.*

A remarkable instance of superstition and administration of justice occurred at Barcelona, in Spain, a short time since. That military commission condemned a man to the galleys for ten years, for having said that the image of the Virgin Mary at Montserrat was made of Wood. During the trial the counsel for the prisoner remarked, that there was no more harm in saying that the image of the virgin at Montserrat was made of wood, than in saying that her image at Saragossa was made of marble. For this exprssion he was sentenced by the commission to six months imprisonment in a fortress. *Franklin Gazette.*

OHIO CANAL.

A Chilicothe paper furnishes us with the following information in relation to the commencement of the Great Canal, which is to connect the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Ohio river:—"We learn from a gentleman who last evening returned from the Licking summit, that the commencement of the Ohio Canal, and the 4th of July, was celebrated in a manner worthy of the event and of those engaged in it. The Hon. Dewitt Clinton, the great champion of Internal Improvements, was present and threw up the first spadeful of earth. It is thought there were at least ten thousand persons who witnessed this interesting scene.

AFRICAN MANUFACTURES.

A cotton shawl, manufactured from the growth of their country, has been received at Baltimore. It consists of five pieces, woven two yards in length, and six inches in width, sewn together, and is considered a favorable specimen of arts yet in their infancy among that rude people. Cotton, of the qnality of which this shawl is manufactured, is said to grow in abundance over a tract of country extending over forty degrees of latitude, and sixty or seventy of logitude, inhabited by many milions of naked human beings.

GREAT LUCK IN LOTTERIES.

In the Lotteries drawn 11th May last, Mr. Aaron Clarke, who keeps a Lottery office at 132 Broadway, sold to a young merchant in pearl Street, one quarter of a splendid capital prize of *Fifty Thousand Dollars!* and Mr. Clarke also sold, to the very same gentleman, one quarter of the Twenty Thousand Dollar prize in the next succeeding Class of the same Lottery, which was drawn last week on Wednesday.

Stage Coaches.—The *Stage Register*, published in the *American Traveller*, a new semi-weekly paper, gives a list of sixty-eight which take their departue from Boston. Many persons are now alive who remember the time when there were only two lines of stages from Boston—one to Salem and Portsmouth; the other to providence; and when the *great mail* was carried on horse back, one week by Mr. HYDE, and the next by Mr. ADAMS. Of those now running, four leave Boston every day, twenty-three every day except Sundays, thirty-four three times a week, one five times a week, one four times, and three twice, making in all two hundred and eighty-three departures every week. Twenty-six stages lead out of the State, viz. Four daily, and eighteen of those which depart three times a week, making too every week. Four others which go six times a week, thirteen three times a week, and one twice a week, go various distances, from twenty to one hundred miles—and the remander go to the neighboring towns, including six daily to Salem, and two to Cambridge. Most of these stages are handsome and convenient carriages drawn by four horses, and many of them, when the roads are heavy, have six horses.—The punctuality of their arrival, even in towns beyond the high hills of New-Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, &c. is proverbial; and the proprietors appear to be well compensated for their enterpise.

Boston Centinel.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A London paper states that several persons at Brighton, England, have been bitten by mad dogs. One of the number was Mr. White, a surgeon. This gentleman does not believe that the disease called Hydrophobia can be communicated in the way generally supposed, and has resolutely refused to adopt any of the precautions recommended in such cases; and his wound, which was in the arm, has been suffered to heal. The dog was secured and subsequently died in his keeping; exhibiting the various symptoms of hydrophobia.

Mr. White, in reference to this case, says—"That a bite from any dog, dying under similar circumstances, can infuse a specific poison in the human system—let it be called by any name—I deny. I have, in the minds of medical friends, staked my life on my opinions; I have every confidence, short of bigotry, in their correctness; and, with (what others have been pleased to term) the most dreadful of human maladies presumed to be hanging over me, feel competent to declare that imagination will, at least, have no share in the result.—*Nat. Journal.*

From the New-York American.

PURITY OF ENGLISH JUDGES.

In looking over the debates in the British Parliament, under date of May 16th, I was surprised to see the following passages:

"Mr. Scarlet moved, for fixing the salaries of Chief Justices, by the average of the emoluments for the last twenty years."

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the plan was not so fair as it appeared to be. Some of the Judges in the succession *profited largely by the sale of the offices under them;* with others, none fell vacant to sell during their whole public life. The present Chief Justice has as yet made nothing of his offices, &c."

I was aware that this was the fact, but had no idea that it would be thus publicly alluded to, without producing some animadversion. On the contrary, not one of the most rigid of the reformers, not even Mr. Hume, made the least remark upon the sale of judicial offices by the Chief Justice; and although the debate is recorded in one of the most radical of the English Journals, the Editor does not seem to be aware of there being any impropriety in this system of venality. What would be said of our Chief Justice if he were to sell the offices of Clerk, Marshall, Tipstaff, and Crier of his Court, to the highest bidders?

Fidelity and sagacity of the Dog.—We have never read a more interesting anecdote of the fidelity, attachment and sagacity of the dog than what is contained in the following occurrence:—A son of Mr. John Stevens, Navy, Vermont, only five years of age, went out to gather flowers on Tuesdy, 7th June last, and was sent for in about half an hour. He was tracked more than half a mile, but not discovered until the Friday following. The first day and night was warm. The second and third night it snowed. The faithful dog which accompanied the child, came in on Thursday night. He was then fed, and the people taking torches the dog followed his tracks (there being a light snow) and found the child soon after sun rise. He was under a log on his face, bedded in leaves and brush, and was literately frozen to death. The dog's bed was by the child's head, and marks where the dog had fondled and lapped him were discovered. He had nothing on but a tow shirt and trowsers. The dog, when within ten rods of the spot where the child lay, went all around and set up a most hideous and mournful howling, and would not go nearer, and seemed to be as much affected, if possible, as a human being.

It is stated in the Troy N. Y. Farmers' Register, that Lafayette will most probably take a passage to France in a New-York packet, in order to prevent any unpleasant feelings which the French government might entertain towards our own, should he return home in an American frigate. This information the editor of that paper, Mr. Adancourt, derived from the General himself, while in Troy, last Friday. The Register says—"It was precisely 41 years from the day, that the editor of this paper first saw and embarked with the Marquis de Lafayette, at L'Orient, in France, for the United States, to the day, (last Friday) on which he took leave of him, in Troy, forever."

MARRIED,

In this county on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. John Williamson, Mr. *Thomas M'Donald* to Miss *Susan M. Alexander.*

Notice.

I WILL attend at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Saturday of this month, to take in the tax return in the bounds of Captain Sloan's company. It is requested that town lots be returned by their number.

WM. DAVIDSON, *J. P.*

July 14, 1825.—2t43p

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, May Sessions, 1825.

Samuel Roach, vs. Andrew Heron, James Moore. } IN this case it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that unless Andrew Heron and James Moore, two of the defendants in this case, appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for this county, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer, the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

6t49.—price adv. $2.

Last Notice.

I HAVE this day closed my books against all, except those to whom I stand indebted; and request all those indebted to me, either by note or book account, to come forward on or before the first day of August next, and settle up, as I am determined to place all my accounts in the hands of Wm. Lucky, and Allen Baldwin, for collection, after that date.

EDWD. M. BRONSON.

Charlotte, July 12, 1825.—3t44

Runaway.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 26th ult. a negro girl, named MILLY, rather light complexion, slim made, and in her 17th year. She was bound to me by the last February County Court, until she should arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all persons are forbid harboring her under the penalty of the law, as it will positively be put in force against any one so doing. Whoever will apprehend and confine her, so that I get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

July 13, 1825.—3t44

A BARGAIN.

A FAMILY of Negroes, consisting of a fellow, his wife, and several children, would be disposed of upon the most accommodating terms, by applying to W. J. Polk, or to Dr. Samuel Henderson.

July 9, 1825.—tf.

POETRY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

BY W. B. TAPPAN.

The angel ranks that gird the throne
Of Majesty, stand not alone;
To mortals disenthrall'd, 'tis given
To join the choral hymn of heaven.
Hark! even now a richer strain
Comes floating o'er the th' eternal plain,
To infant choirs thoise harps belong,
And children's voices swell that song.

Gabriel ne'er touched a sweeter string,
His legions listen as they sing;
O whence those cherub minstrels,—say,
Clad in Immortals' bright array?
In scenes where thoughtless worldings dwell,
Their lot was cast, whose lyres now swell
The thrilling melody above,
Thine be the praise, O God of love!

The Sunday School! Earth has no name
Worthier to fill the breath of fame—
The untold blessings it hath shed
Shall be reveal'd when worlds have fled.
O Thou of Bethl'em! once a child,
Jesus! compassionate and mild,
Approve the work—be this the sum
Of all our toil—"Thy Kingdom come."

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

HISTORY OF ROME.

[selected.]

The rise, aggrandizement, decline, and fall of the Roman power are included within the compass of twelve centuries.* The mighty empire, like the majestic temples that adorned her capital, was broken into fragments, and divided among numerous nations. At the end of that period, by the incursions of foreign armies, the first foundations of those kingdoms were laid, which are now the most distinguished in the history of the western world.—The Saxons contended successfully with the natives for the posession of Britain. Gaul and Spain were divided between the Franks, Visgoths, Suevi, and Burgundians; Africa was exposed to the Vandals and Moors; and Italy was filled by an army of northern barbarians. Constantinople, which continued for some centuries after the reign of its celebrated founder to give an imperfect representation of imperial splendour, was finally taken by the Turks with its dependent territories. The Roman empire resembled the Danube, which, after pouring a grand and impetuous flood, and receiving the supply of large rivers, is divided into various streams, before it mixes with the ocean.

The Romans, illustrious as they were for the dignity of their character, their martial prowess, and the extent of their empire, hold forth a splendid light for the guidance of mankind. Their virtues in the prosperity of the commonwealth, and their vices in its decline, furnish examples and cautions to persons of all succeeding times. In those kings and emperors, who were remarkable for purity of character, monarchs may find examples worthy of their imitation; and commonwealths may be taught, from the disorders of their factions, what limits to prescribe to the ambition of the wealthy, and what curb to impose upon the licentiousness of the populace. To be conversant with this important history is to view mankind engaged in the fullest exercise of patriotism, courage, and talents; or to contemplate them enervated by luxury, debased by corruption, and sunk into the most abject disgrace.

——O Luxury,
Bane of elated life, of affluent states,
What dreary change, what ruin is not thine?
How doth thy bowl intoxicate the mind,
To the soft entrance of thy rosy bower
How dost thou lure the fortunate and great!
Dreadful attraction! while behind thee gapes
The unfathomable gulf, where Ashur lies
O'erwhelm'd, forgotton, and high-boasting Cham,
And Elam's haughty pomp, and beauteous Greece,
And the great Queen of Earth, imperial Rome.

Dyer's Fleece.

THE COLISEUM AT ROME.

From the London Port Folio.

On approaching the majestic ruins of this vast amphitheatre, the most stupendous work of the kind antiquity can boast, a sweet and gently-moving astonishment is the first sensation which seizes the beholder; and soon afterwards the grand spectacle swims before him like a cloud. To give an adequate idea of this sublime building, is a task to which the pen is unequal; it must be seen to be duly appreciated. It is upwards of 1600 feet in circumference, and of such an elevation that it has been justly observed by the writer Ammianus, "that the eye can scarcely reach its height." Nearly one-half of the external circuit still remains, consisting of four tiers of arcades, adorned with columns, of four orders, the Doric, Ionian, Corinthian and Composite. Its extent may, as well as its elevation, be estimated by the number of spectators it contained, amounting, according to some accounts, to eighty thousand, and agreeably to others, one hundred thousand.

Thirty thousand Jews are said to have been engaged by Vespasian, whose name it occasionally bears, in the construction of this vast edifice; and they have not discredited their forefathers, the builders of Solomon's Temple, by the performance. It was not finished, however, until the reign of his son Titus, who, on the first day of its being opened, introduced into the arena not less than five thousand, or according to Dio Cassius, nine thousand wild beasts, between whom, and the primitive Christians, held captive by the Romans, combats were fought. At the conclusion of this cruel spectacle the whole place was under water, and two fleets, named the Corcyrian and the Corinthian, represented a naval engagement. To render the vapour from such a multitude of persons less noxious, sweet-scented water, and frequently wine mixed with saffron, was showered down from a grated work above, on the heads of the spectators.

The Roman Emperors who succeeded Titus were careful of the preservation of this superb monument; even the voluptuous Heliogabalus caused it to be repaired, after a great fire. The rude Goths, who sacked the city of Rome, were contented with despoiling it of its internal ornaments, but respected the structure itself. The Christians, however, through an excess of zeal, have not been satisfied with allowing it gradually to decay. Pope Paul II. had as much of it levelled as was necessary to furnish materials for building the palace of St. Mark, and his pernicious example was followed by Cardinal Riario in the construction of what is now called the Chancery. Lastly, a portion of it was employed by Pope Paul III. in the erection of the palace Farnese. Notwithstanding all these dilapidations, there still exists enough of it to inspire the spectator with awe. Immense masses appear fastened to and upon one another, without any mortar or cement; and these alone, from their structure, are calculated for a duration of many thousands of years. Occasionally where the destroyers have not effectually attained their object, the half-loosened masses appear to be held in the air by some invisible power; for the wide interstices among them, leave no other support than their joints, which seem every moment as if about to yield unavoidably to the superior force of gravitation. "They will fall;" "they must fall;" "they are falling;" is and has been the language of all beholders, during the vast periods through which this stupendous edifice has thus hung together in the air.

* Rome was founded B. C. 753. Taken by Alaric A. C. 410, Duration of the Empire 1163. Gibbon, vol. iii, p. 235, &c.

From the Emporium.

THE BEGGAR AND BANKER.

"Stand out of my way," said a rough, surly voice, under my window one day, as I sat musing over the bustling scenes below me, at my lodgings in Chesnut-street.

"Your honour will please to recollect," replied a sharp and somewhat indignant voice—"your honour will please to recollect that I am a beggar, and have as much right to the road as yourself."

"And I'm a banker," was retorted still gruffly and angrily.

Amused at this strange dialogue, I leaned over the case, and beheld a couple of citizens, in the position which a pugilist would probably denominate squared, their countenances somewhat menacing, and their persons presenting a contrast at once ludicrous and instructive. The one was a purse proud lordly-mannered man—apparalled in silk, and protecting a carcase of nearly the circumference of a hogshead; and the other a ragged and dirty, but equally impudent and self-important personage; and from a comparison of their countenances, it would have puzzled the most profound M. D. to determine which of their rotundities was best stored habitually with good victuals and drink.

Upon a close observation, however, of the countenance of the Banker, I discovered, almost as soon as my eye fell upon it, a line bespeaking something of humour and awakened curiosity, as he stood fixed and eyeing his antagonist; and this became more clear and conspicuous when he lowered his tone and asked—"How will you make that 'right' appear."

"How," said the beggar, "why listen a moment, and I'll learn you—In the first place, do you take notice that God has given me a soul and body just as good for all the purposes of thinking, eating, drinking, and taking my pleasure, as he has you—and then you may remember Dives and Lazarus just as we pass. Then again it is a free country, and here too, we are on an equality—for you must know that here even a beggar's dog may look a gentleman in the face with as much indifference as he would a brother. I and you have the same common master, are equally free; live equally easy; and are both travelling the same journey, bound to the same place, and both have to die and be buried in the end."

"But," interrupted the Banker, "do you pretend there is then no difference between a beggar and a banker."

"Not in the least," rejoined the other, with the utmost readiness; "not in the least as to *essentials*. You swagger and drink wine, in company of your own choosing—I swagger and drink beer, which I like better than your wine, in company which I like better than your company. You make thousands a day, perhaps—I make a shilling, perhaps—if you are contented, I am—we're equally happy at night. You dress in new clothes; I am just as comfortable in old ones; and have no trouble in keeping them from soiling; if I have less property than you, I have less to care about; if fewer friends, I have less friendship to lose; and if I do not make as great a figure in the world, I make as great a shadow on the pavement; I am as great as you. Besides, my word for it, I have fewer enemies: meet with fewer losses; carry as light a heart, and sing as many songs as the best of you."

"And then," said the banker, who had all along tried to slip a word in edgeways, "is the contempt of the world nothing."

"The envy of the world is as bad as its contempt; you have perhaps the one, and I a share of the other. We are a match there too. And besides the world deals in this matter equally unjust with us both. You and I live by our wits, instead of living by our industry; and the only difference between us in this particular worth naming, is, that it costs society more to maintain you than it does me—I am content with a little, you want a great deal. Neither of us raise grain or potatoes, or weave cloth, or manufacture any thing useful, we therefore add nothing to the common stock; we are only consumers: and if the world judged with strict impartiality, therefore, it seems to me I would be pronounced the cleverest fellow."

Some passers by here interrupted the conversation. The disputants separated, apparently good friends; and I drew in my head, ejaculating somewhat in the manner of Alexander in the play—is there then no more difference between a Beggar and a Banker!

But several years have since passed away; and now both these individuals have paid the last debt of nature. They died as they lived, the one a Banker and the other a Beggar. I examined their graves, when I next visited the city. They were of similar length and breadth; the grass grew equally green above each; and the sun looked down as pleasantly on the one as the other. No honours, pleasures, or delights, clustered round the grave of the rich man. No finger of scorn was pointed to that of the poor man. They were both equally deserted, lonely and forgotten! I thought too of the destinies to which they had passed; of that state in which temporal distinctions exist not; temporal honors are regarded not; where pride and all the circumstances which surround this life never find admittance. Then the distinctions of time appeared indeed as an atom in the sunbeam, compared with those which are made in that changeless state to which they both had passed.

THE RETURN HOME.

The life of man is made up of checkered scenes and strange vicissitudes, in which misery often predominates over happiness, and passion over reason; and in the different parts which we are destined to perform in this eventful drama, we often find ourselves the most active agents in producing our own unhappiness. We are undoubtedly much more the creatures of impulse than reason; impulse is always at home with us, at pleasure; whilst reason is a guest of whom we know not the value, and whom we too seldom entertain. Imaginary evils become real by being dwelt on, and it seldom happens that when the gifts of fortune are so numerous and lavish as to deprive us of real cause for complaint, that we do not fasten on some ideal misery, until it becomes substance. My own story is a case in point, and I will relate it.

Circumstances which are painful to remember and unnecessary to retrace, deprived my father at a late period of his life, and while I was just entering my eighteenth year, of a considerable fortune; most of which he had acquired by his own industry, and which he now lost by a trust too unsuspectingly reposed in one who was unworthy of it. My father made the necessary sacrifice of his property, to meet the demand against him, with apparent indifference, until it became evident that the mischief was more wide spread than he had anticipated; and that his paternal estate, which he had hoped to save from the wreck, would also be swallowed up in the liquidation of his unfortunate debt. The estate was sold; and my father, unable to struggle, at his advanced age, with misfortune and bodily infirmity, soon sunk under the trial.

The world was now before me, and I was to begin life for myself. I had numerous friends and connexions, by whom many advantageous offers were made me, and various residences proposed; but in the wide world there was but one spot which was endeared to me, and that was the place of my nativity. Being deprived of that, I was determined to remove as far from its vicinity as possible. I had vague notions and undefined wishes, even then, of repossessing this cherished spot, in some future and more happy period; and every succeeding day strengthened the hope, until it became the anchor on which all my wishes and exertions rested.

I removed to a distant land. I formed business connexions which were fortunate, and friendships which were pleasant. I engaged the respect of the aged, and the esteem of the young. I was gradually acquiring a fortune, and I might have been happy, could I have considered my present place of residence as *home*. But I could not. I looked upon it as the pious saint looks upon this world of trial; I considered it a place of probation, and alas I made the place of my nativity a *heaven*. Home was the name round which all my recollections and anticipated enjoyments clung; and the only place which I thought could afford me happiness. I had now been absent from my native place near fifteen years, and had by industry and good fortune acquired a handsome estate, when I heard by accident that my long regretted home was on sale. I immediately commissioned a friend to purchase it for me; I now congratulated myself as being on the summit of felicity. I collected my property; took leave of my friends, and after a long journey, rendered still more tedious by my impatience, I once more stood upon my native soil. Few would understand my feelings, were I to describe them on seeing for the first time, the white walls of my old home shining through the trees by which they were surrounded; and fewer still would sympathise with my almost childish joy in again possessing the home of my fathers. But my happiness was as evanescent as it was excessive. I soon found that the short period of my absence had been marked by many changes; that of the friends whom I left, some had removed from the vicinity; others had suffered under vicissitudes of fortune, and many had been carried off by death. The estate itself had undergone strange alterations; and through neglect, had become little better than a barren waste.—The fences were thrown down; and the fair fields and beautiful meadows were laid open to the ravages of the neighboring cattle; the garden walks were over run with weeds so as scarcely to leave a trace of their former existence; the bower had fallen into total ruin, and the large willow in front of the house, on whose pendant branches I had swung a thousand times when a boy, was uprooted and dead. In short, the desolation of the prospect was complete; and the desolation of my heart corresponded with it. The melancholy recollections of past events, rendered this day to which I had looked forward as the end of all troubles and the commencement of happiness, the most miserable of my life.

Time, however, has given reason the ascendency over feeling, and has taught me that it is wisdom to form our happiness of the materials within our reach, and not to refer it to some distant period, which may never arrive.

CHARITY.

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and rears the abject mind:
Knows with just reins and gentle hand to guide
Betwixt vile shame and arbitrary pride.
Not soon provok'd, she easily forgives,
And much she suffers as she much believes;
Soft peace she brings, wherever she arrives;
She builds our quiet as she forms our lives;
Lays the rough paths of peevish nature even,
And opens in each heart a little heaven.

From a London paper.

JUVENILE SATIRIST.

George Pope, a boy about ten years of age, was charged at Guildhall, with assaulting one Develin. It appeared that two boy's schools had been established in the Close, the noise of which was so annoying, that Develin at the instance of a Mr. Pym, a resident in the Close, had been appointed to preserve order; in doing which, Mr. Develin had got kicked on the shins.

Mr. Savage, the schoolmaster, said the appointment of street keeper had originated entirely out of the illwill of a Mr. Pym, resident in the Close. He had some remarkably clever boys in his school, and there was one in particular who was extremely fond of Martial, and one of the epigram writing, and a little sally of his playing on the very peculiar name of the officer, (Develin) which, if it failed to excite admiration of the child's genius, ought to have been passed by with a laugh, had, on the contrary, created a most rancorous feeling against the whole school, and the street keeper had pretty clearly evinced malice in the partial and savage manner in which he exercised his office. Mr. Savage then read one of the epigrams, which ran thus—

"The Close of Bartlemy's well known,
A paradise to revel in,
The saints from thence drove out the boys,
And then they let the Devil-in."

Another ran thus—

"If P. Y. M. be Y. M. P.
Then Pym is Imp—'tis clear to see.
Now is it odd, in times so evil,
That a d—d Imp should raise the Devil."

Mr. Alderman Cox said Develin had not brought a proper object before him for punishment, and dismissed the complaint.

The Law is like a mouse trap, you are first tempted to put your nose into it by the savory smell of the toasted cheese, or in other words, the prospect of gaining an advantage. You venture a little further; the passage is narrow, and crowded full, you would fain draw back, but you find a hook in your ear pretty soon, and to go forward is the only remedy. The further you go in, the more impracticable is your retreat—at last you are too poor for picking. He who knows enough of the law to keep out of it, is well off. It's often cheaper to give a neighbor his demand and ten dollars into the bargain, than to go to loggerheads and gain your suit. You may injure him, it's true—and you may bite your own nose off in spite of your teeth.

RELIGIOUS.

There cannot be a more striking instance, how emphatically every doctrine of the Gospel has a reference to practical goodness, than is exhibited by St. Paul, in that magnificent picture of the Resurrection, in his Epistle to the Corinthians, which our Church has happily selected, for the consolation of survivers at the last closing scene of mortality.—After an inference as triumphant, as it is logical, that because "Christ is risen, we shall rise also;" after the most philosophical illustration of the raising of the body from the dust, by the process of grain sown in the earth, and springing up into a new mode of existence; after describing the subjugation of all things to the Redeemer, and his laying down the mediatorial Kingdom; after sketching with a seraph's pencil, the relative glories of the celestial and terrestrial bodies; after exhausting the grandest images of nature, and the dissolution of nature itself; after such a display of the solemnities of the great day, as makes this world, and all its concerns shrink into nothing: In such a moment, when, if ever, the rapt spirit might be supposed too highly wrought for precept and admonition—the apostle wound up, as he was, by the energies of inspiration, to the immediate view of the glorified state—the last trumpet sounding—the change from mortal to immortality effected in the twinkling of an eye—the sting of death drawn out—victory snatched from the grave—then, by a turn, as surprising as it is beautiful, he draws a conclusion as unexpectedly practical as his premises were grand and awful:—"*Therefore*, my beloved brethen, be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." Then at once, by another quick transition, resorting from the duty to the reward, and winding up the whole with an argument as powerful, as his rhetoric had been sublime, he adds—"forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

Hannah More.